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Ceachta beaga gaedhilge. Irish reading lessons. Book 3.

LaCelt
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Leaċta beaġa Gaeḋilge

III

rish Reading Lessons

COMPILED BY

NORMA BORTHWICK

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY JACK B. YEATS

BOOK III

Dublin:
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1911

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Irish Reading Lessons—Book III.

COMBINATIONS OF VOWELS.

Section VIII.—A, *combined with other vowels.*

LESSON 39.

The sound of LONG A (with the accent) *is always the same*, but it sometimes has a slender sound *added to it*, either before it, or after it, or both before and after it.

Long á, with a slender sound (i) *after* it.

ái.

When LONG Á has a slender sound after it, the spelling is **ái**. The sound of **ái** is *always the same.*

áit, a place.
Cáit, Kate.
ṡráid, a street; a village.
táid, they are.
táim, I am.
táimíd, we are.
táinig, came.
Máire, Mary.

i láimh, in a hand.
láir, a mare.
páirc, a field.
cráidte, tormented.
arán, of bread.
amháin, only.
Tomáir, of Thomas.
gabáil, going.

fágfad, I will leave.
rómpa, before them.
crúd, a horse-shoe.
ṡmut, a little bit.

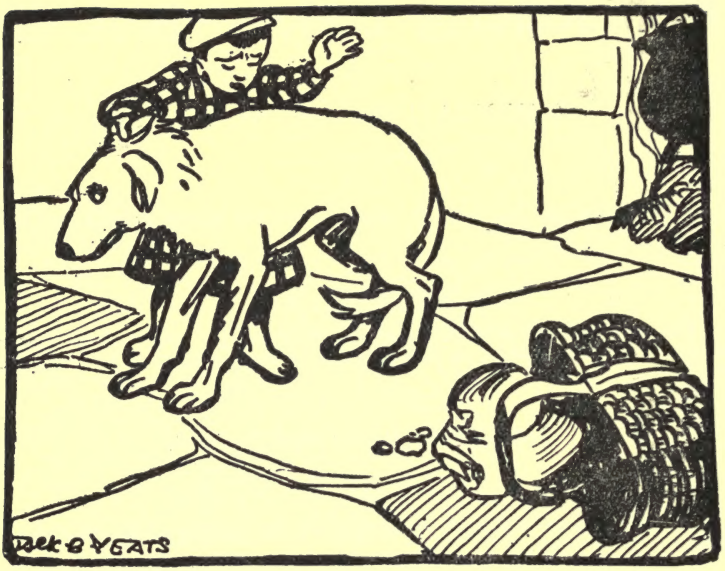
go dtí, to; as far as.
'na (i n-a), in his; in her; in their.
do'n (do an), for the; to the.

Tá Cáit agus Máire ag dul go dtí an ṡráid. Tá ṡlat 'na láimh ag Máire. Táid na ba rómpa amach ar an mbóthar.

Táim ag dul go dtí an páirc. Táinig an láir ó'n bpáirc. Tá crúd ó'n láir seo. Is olc an gaba mac Tomáir. Táimíd cráidte ag an ngaba san.

Fág ṡmut arán ins an áit sin do'n gadar. Fágfad; ní h-amháin do'n gadar, ach do'n cú.

Tá an capall ag gabáil amach.



Tá Seáġan aġ ġabáil air an ngaḃar.

LESSON 40.

Long á, with a slender sound (e) *before* it.

---

eá.

When long á has a slender sound before it, the spelling is eá. The sound of eá is *always the same.*

ṙleán, a turf spade.	Micheál, Michael.
míṙleán, sweet-stuff.	cineálta, kind.
milleán, blame.	
ciṙeán, a basket.	ġabáil air, beating.
Seáġan, John.	ite, eating.

Bí míṙleán aġ Micheál, agus tuġ ṙé do Síle é. Tá milleán aġ Máiṙe air Micheál tṙío ṙin. Tá Micheál cineálta.

Tá Seáġan aġ ġabáil air an ngaḃar, maṙ bí an ġaḃar aġ ite an aiṙáin atá ṙa ciṙeán.

Sin é an ṙleán agat. Tóġ é.

Tá nóra ag rlireáil.

LESSON 41.

Long á, with a slender sound (e) *before* it and a slender sound (i) *after* it.

eái.

When **long á** has a slender sound both before it and after it, the spelling is **eái**. The sound of **eái** is *always the same.*

rleáin, of a turf-spade.	tinteáin, of a hearth.
mírleáin, sweets.	rinreáil, rinsing.
milleáin, of blame.	rlireáil, beating clothes with a "bittle"—rlir.
cireáin, of a basket.	

árċaċ, a vessel.	orm-ra, on *me*.
ráṁċaċ, a spade-tree.	rruċ, a stream.
bogaḋ, moving.	ar lic, on a flag-stone.
ar bogaḋ, loose.	brirte, broken.

Tá gad an ċireáin brirte. D'iṫ an cat na mírleáin.
Bí Seáġan ag cur a milleáin orm-ra.
Bí Síle ag rinreáil na n-árċaċ.
Bí an gaḋar ar lic an tinteáin.
Tá nóra ag an rruċ agur í ag rlireáil.
Tá ráṁċaċ an trleáin reo ar bogaḋ.

LESSON 42.

SHORT a, with a slender sound (i) after it.

ai.

When SHORT a has a slender sound after it, the spelling is ai.

When two *short* vowels come together they generally *join into one sound.* This is called a *diphthong* or *double vowel* (guc dúbalta).

Short a and short i join together and make a sound much flatter than the simple short a.

When ai takes a sharp sound as in the word gnaidh, *a knot,* it has dh or gh after the ai. Some speakers sharpen the sound also before ll or nd. This sharp sound is not heard in -aig or -aid when it *ends the second syllable* (gialla) of a word, as: trogaid, *of fasting.*

When ai comes in the second syllable of a word it is not sounded very strongly.

aic, queer.
caitín, a little cat.
caipín. a little cap.
aig, (literally) a side.
le h-aig, beside.
le t'aig, beside you.
ag aig, back again.
aice, nearness.
i n-aice, near to.
Pailg, Poll.
baile, a town; a place.
cailín, a girl.
bain de, take off it.
bainne, milk.
aig, on him; on it.
mharbh, did kill.
maide, a stick.
maidin, morning.
maith, good.
gabh, was.
aige, at him.
aici, at her.
caill, lose.

cainnt, talk; talking.
aimsir, time; weather.
a Thaidhg! (addressing him), Tim!
gnaidh, a knot.
obair, work.
abair, say.
tabair, give.
athair, a father.
máthair, a mother.
bóthair, of a road.
roimhibh, before ye.
Dhomhnaill, of Donnell.
cólais, cabbage; cauliflower.
ólaim, I drink.
trogaidh, of fasting.
chugainn, towards us.

---

trogadh, fasting.
stadan, or } does stop.
stadann, }
cómhdha, a cord.
ni, daughter (in a surname).

Is aic an caipín é sin oirr, a Thaidhg! Caipín cailín! Ní gabh dé oirr inné. Tabair do Cháit é.

Cé h-é sin le t'aig? Sin é m'athair. Ag táinig do mháthair ag aig ó'n mbaile mór? Táinig; seo chugainn í.

Is maith an caitín é sin! Abair é! Marbh dé luch ag maidin. Ba mhór an obair dó é agus é cómh h-óg.

Tá blát ar an gcrann atá i n-aice an bóthair. Tá dá ghann le h-aig an bóthair.

Cé atá roimhibh sa baile? Tá Pailg ní Dhomhnaill. Cad tá aici le n-ithe? Tá arán agus im agus cólais agus bainne.

Ag tiorgad atáim. Ní ólaim bainne i n-aimrir thorgaid. Ná caill do mhaide. Sin é do dhóna. Tá fnaidhm air. Bain an fnaidhm de.

Is ait an mac Taidg. Táim chráidhte aige. Ní ftadan fé ad ag caint.

LESSON 43.

SHORT A, with a slender sound (e) before it.

---

eA.

When SHORT A has a slender sound before it, the spelling is eA.

The short e and short A join together and make a sound something like the sound of Ai, except that Ai begins broad and ends slender, while eA begins slender and ends broad.

Some speakers lengthen the sound of eA in short words ending with m, nn, or ll.

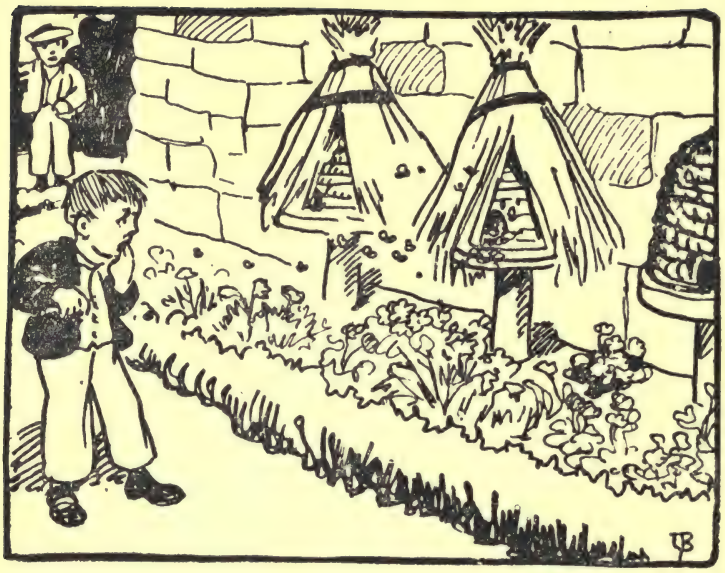
When eA comes in the second syllable of a word, it is not sounded very strongly.

beAn, a woman.
dheAnA, indeed; already.
leAnb, a child.
leAg, throw down.
leAgfaidh, I will throw down.
leAgadh, [somebody] threw down.
neAmh- "un"- (negative particle).
fheAl, a scythe.
ceAlg, a sting.
feArg, anger.
deArg, red.
deAr, nice; pretty.
meAr, an opinion.
meAraim, I think.
meAraim-fe, *I* think (emphatic).
meAr, quick.
fear, a man.
feArr, better.
gearr, short.
ceArt, right; just.
ceArc, a hen.
ceAcht, a lesson.
chreach, torment.
beach, a bee.
teach, a house.
istigh, in; into the house.
tigheacht, coming.
imtheacht, going away.
airgead, money; silver.
feachain, mind; avoid.
eadh, (it) is so.
gur b'eadh, that it is so.
beag, little.
teanga, a tongue.
ceann, a head.
gleann, a glen.
threabhadh, ploughing.
feabhas, excellence.
ar a feabhas, in its perfection.

---

tighe, of a house.
bean a' tighe, (the) woman of the house.

munar (or mura), unless [in the *past.*]
tairbhe, advantage; good.



Seaċain an beaċ.

Abair do ċeaċt, a Dómnaill. Is ceaċt deas í. Ní mearaim-re cur b'eaḋ. Naċ ceaċt ġeair í? Ní h-eaḋ. Is ceaċt fada í.

Tá teaċ beag dear ag Máire. Sin é an teaċ atá aici. Cad é do mear air?

Seaċain an beaċ. Tá ceilg aici. Mo ċreaċ, tá!

Tá an ċeairc ag teaċt isteaċ. Tá cirín dearg ar an gcirc. Car amaċ í. Bí mear! Má leag an leanb, áṁ. Ní leagfad ċeana.

Tug Ait an t-airgead dom' máċair.

Is fearr fear ceart 'ná fear neaṁ-ċeart.

Tar anso, a bean a' tiġe, agus tabair dom an fseal bí fearg ar an bfear ag imteaċt dó.

Tá teanga in mo ċeann.

"Tá cnann fa Ġleann Cam, munar leagaḋ é." Is beag an taire é!

Cím Seáġan agus é ag treabaḋ. Tá an treabaḋ ar a feabar aige.

SECTION XI.—O, *combined with other vowels.*

LESSON 44.

The sound of LONG Ó (with the accent) is *always the same*, but it sometimes has a slender sound *added to it*, either before it, or after it, or both before and after it.

LONG Ó, with a slender sound (1) *after* it.

Ói.

When LONG Ó has a slender sound after it, the spelling is Ói. The sound of Ói is *always the same.*

óil, of drink.	i n-ómóig, in a thumb.
go fóil, for a while; yet.	ar cairdeog, on a coat.
móin, turf.	óir, of gold.
dóib, to them.	cóir, right.
dóig, an opinion; a supposition.	onóir, honour.
dar mbóig, indeed; truly.	glóir, glory.
dóigin, enough; a sufficiency.	glóire, of glory.

cóir, right.	ocras, hunger.
'na cóir, in keeping for him.	cáirde, respite; time (also, friends).
comhair, presence.	fáinne, a ring.
os a comhair, in his presence; before his face.	ainm, a name.
tagan (or tagann), comes.	airde, out of it; out of her.
oidhche, on them.	leat, with you.
oidhche so, on these people.	dealg, a thorn.
	cómh maith, as well; also.

Tabair glóir agus onóir d'ainm Dé na glóire.

Tá ocras orthu so. Tabair arán dóib le n-ithe.

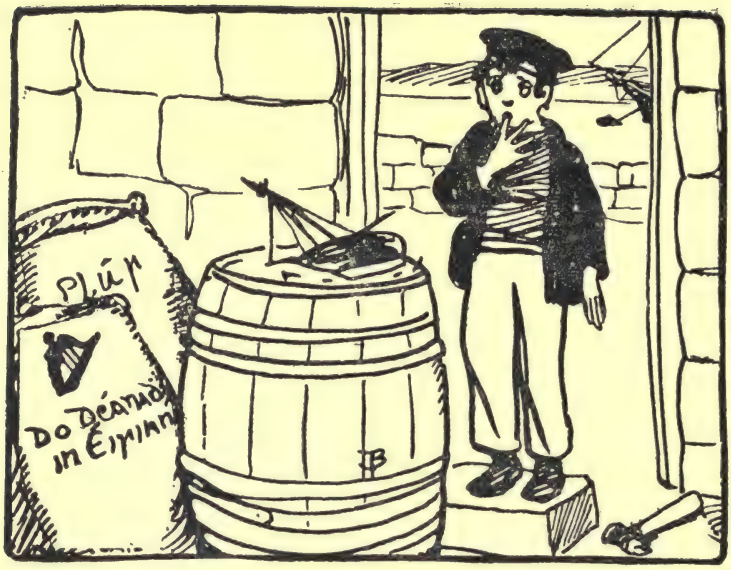
Tá dath maith ar do cairdeog. Nach dóig leat gur maith an dath é? Dar mbóig, tá fé go dearg.

Och! Tá dealg am' ómóig. Ná bain airde go fóil í.

Tá fáinne óir ar fíb Dómhnaill.

Bí Dómhnall ag ól inné. Ná h-abair gur ag ól a bí fé. Ní raibh ach a dóigin óil aige. Tá a dóigin óil 'na cóir anso cómh maith. Tá an t-ól 'na cóir ach ní'l fé or a comhair go fóil.

Tá móin tirim ag Síle ní tSeágain. Is mithid dí sin, ach tagan maith le cáirde.



Is olc an rud tairnge i mbeó.

LESSON 45.

Long ó, with a slender sound (e) *before* it.

eó.

When long ó has a slender sound before it, the spelling is eó. The sound of eó is *always the same*,—except that the e is not sounded very strongly at the *beginning* of a word.

Eóghan, Owen.
ceó, fog; mist.
eólas, knowledge.
treóladh, directing.
leó, with them.
do león, did sprain; hurt.
leór, sufficiency.
go leór, enough.
teóra, a boundary.
thar teóraimh, over the boundary.

teó, hot.
treó, way; direction.
treórughadh, guiding.
treórócaidh, will guide.
imtheóchaidh, will go away.
go deó, ever; for ever.
deór, a tear; of tears.
beó, living, alive.
i mbeó, in the quick, or sensitive part of the flesh.

---

alt, the ankle.
gabh, go; come.
racaidh, will go.
cnoc (or croc), a hill.
ubhall, an apple.
ubhla, apples.

cuirfear, [somebody] will put.
na fliche, of the way.
fileadh, shedding.
breagh, fine.
tairnge, a nail (iron).
baineann, or baineann, } takes, gets.

go raibh maith agat, thank you.

Is breagh an ceól a bhaineann Dómhnall ar an bpíb. Tá sé maith go leór.

Sin é teóra an baile seo. Táid na ba go dtí teórainn. Amach leó! Ní imtheóchaid na ba dom.

Tá nóra ag fileadh deór. Do leon sí a h-alt.

Tá ceó ar an gcnoc. Gabh an tseó so. Ní'l eólas na slíghe sin agam. Cuirfar tseóruighadh ort. Rachaid éagan leat chun tú fheóladh ar an slíg gcóir. Tseóróchaid sé tú.

Sin ubla teó agat. Go raib maith agat, ach ní ithim ubla go deó. Tabair uball do Thomás.

Is olc an pud taisnge i mbeó.

LESSON 46.

Long ó, with a slender sound (e) *before* it, and a slender sound (i) *after* it.

---

eói.

When **long** ó has a slender sound both before it and after it, the spelling is **eói**. The sound of **eói** is *always the same*.

neóin, evening.
ar neóin, to be sure.
inneóin, an anvil.
leóin, moths (león, a moth).
deóin, will; consent.
deóir, a drop.

beóir, beer.
feóil, meat; flesh.
ceóil, of music.
ceóigh, misty; of mist.
gleóidhe, very nice; neat.
sgríbneóir, a writer.
caintheóir, a talker.

---

um, about; at the time of.
folamh, empty.
cait, of a cat.
glaine, a glass.
isead (is eadh), it is so.
fead! Well!

gearrar, I did cut.
ceann-finn, white-headed.
sreanncán, a small quantity; a "spill" of water or any liquid.
sreanncán ceóil, a snatch of music.

Is beag orm, I hate.
Cad d'imthigh ar . . . ? What happened to . . . ?

Tá cnúd ar an inneóin ag an ngabha. Ir cnúd gleóidte í. Ireadh, ar neóin.

Thorgad an cait ceann-finn :—"Itim feóil ac ní ólaim bainne."

Ir maith an fgníbneóir Eógan, agur ir maith an cainteóir é.

Ólaim beóir um neóin. Tá an glaine feo folamh. Ní'l deóir ann.

Ir beag orm lá ceóig.

Do ghearrar mo lámh. Ní do mo dheóin a ghearradar í.

Sead! Ir dear an rud trí seanncán ceóil.

Cad d'imtig ar do cairóig? D'it na leóin í.

LESSON 47.

Short o, with a slender sound (i) after it.

---

oi.

When short o has a slender sound after it, the spelling is oi.

Short o and short i join together into one sound, except in some words where the sound is almost like a simple i.

Some speakers lengthen this sound in short words ending with nn or ll.

When oi takes a sharp sound it has dh or gh after it.

oifig, an office.
oibre, of work.
oide, a teacher.
troid, fighting.
ó Broin, O Byrne.
roinnt, a share; some.
roimh, before.
roimhe, before it or him.
goire, nearer.
coire, a cauldron,
coirce, oats,

coil, the will.
sgoil, a school.
sgoile, of a school.
sgoilt, a split.
ar coir, on a foot.
cloirim, I hear.
le cloich, with a stone.
coill, a wood.
moill, delay.
doimhin, deep.
cnoic, of a hill.

leac oidhre, ica

lucht, people.
d'á (do a), to its; at its.
cabair, help.
coirceán, an iron pot.
port, the post (office).
an phorta, of the post.

dorus, a door.
do dúnadh, [they] closed.
gearradh, cutting.
do ghearr, did cut.
ghearrais, you did cut.
cad ba ghádh? What was the need?

Tá an Lucht oibre ag teacht a baile.

Tá mé ag dul ar sgoil. Cé h-é bún n-oide-sgoile? Dómhnall ó Broin.

Tá leac oidhre ar an mbóthar.

Cad tá ar do choir? Do ghearr mé í le cloich. Cad ba ghádh í ghearradh le cloich? Ní le m'thoil a ghearras í. Ar ghearrais go domhain í? Do ghearras.

Is goire cabair Dé 'ná an dorus.

Tá sgoilt sa choircán so. Má tá, fág an coirce ann, agus an bainne sa choire.

Cloisim gur dúnadh oifig an phorta inr an mbaile seo.

Tá an lucht oibre ag teacht a baile ó bárr an chnoic. Is mór an mhoill a bí orthu.

Ná bí ag troid le Nóra. Tá poinnt mírleán aici.

Tá an choill mhór d'á leagadh. Do leagadh an choill beag roimhe seo.

LESSON 48.

SHORT O, with a slender sound (e or i) before it.

eo and io.

When SHORT O has a slender sound before it, the slender sound may be either e or i, making eo or io.

There are very few words with short eo.

There are a good many words with short io, a few of which are given here. Most of the other words have more the sound of i than of o. Examples of them are given in a later lesson, in connection with the vowel i.

Some speakers lengthen the o of io in short words ending with m or nn.

deoċ, a drink.
eoċaiṙ, a key.
ṙeo, this.
ṙioc, frost.
ṙiopa, a shop.

liom, with me.
oṙ cionn, above; overhead.
ṙionn, fair.
ṙliocṫ, a family; posterity.

ṙleaċṫa, of a family; of posterity.
anacaiṙ, uneven.
dúnṫa, closed; shut.
ṙgoilṫe, cracked.

an ólṙá? Would you drink?
d'ólṙainn, I would drink.
ṙáilṫe, welcome.
ṙaṁṙaiḋ, of summer.

Tá an ṫṙlíġ ṙeo anacaiṙ.

Tá an doṙaṙ dúnṫa, aċ tá an eoċaiṙ aġam-ṙa. Ní'l an eoċaiṙ ċeaṙṫ aġaṫ. Tá an dá eoċaiṙ aġam.

Taṙ iṙteaċ. An ólṙá deoċ?

D'ólṙainn, aġuṙ ṙáilṫe. "Sliocṫ ṙleaċṫa ar ṙliocṫ do ṙleaċṫa!"

Naċ ṙionn an ṙolṫ atá ar lína beaġ, mo ġṙáḋ í!

Tá ṙioc ann. Tá an talaṁ ṙgoilṫe ó'n ṙioc. Ní maiṫ liom an aimṙiṙ ṙeo. Do b'ṙeaṙṙ liom lá bṙeaġ ṙaṁṙaiḋ.

Sin é ṙiopa Airṫ. Ċím a ainm, "Airṫ ó Dóṁnaill," oṙ cionn an ṫṙiopa.

SECTION X.—U *combined with other vowels.*

LESSON 49.

The sound of LONG ú (with the accent) is *always the same*, but it sometimes has a slender sound *added to it*, either before it, or after it, or both before and after it.

LONG ú, with a slender sound (i) *after* it.

úi.

When LONG ú has a slender sound after it, the spelling is úi. The sound of úi is *always the same.*

cúig, five.
cúil, a recess; a store room.
súil, the eye.
súil, hope.
múin, teach.
glúin, the knee.

cúinne, a corner.
cúiteóchaidh, I will repay.
crúite, milked.
bruite, bruised.
dúisigh, wake up.
smúit, mist; dust.

dara, second.
dachaidh, rheumatism.
mí, a month.
"Conchúbar mór ra cúinne," scarcity in the house.

ólfaidh, you will drink.
chugam, to me.
leachadh, spreading.
Conchúbar, Conor.

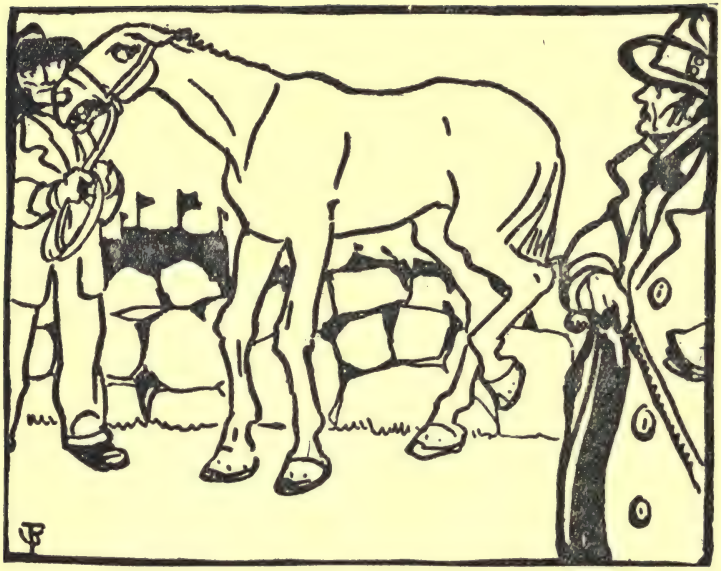
Tá mo chora bruite ó'n mbóthar. Tá at in mo ghlúin clé, agus dachaidh ra dara glúin agam. Sin deoch bainne agat. Tá súil agam go n-ólfaidh é. Sín chugam an deoch, má 's é do thoil é.

Ná dúisigh an leanbh. Ní'l fé ach cúig mí fós. Ach! Tá a dhá súil ag leachadh aige.

Tá duine maith ra chúil ag Seághan. Cad é an duine é? Tá Conchúbar mór ra cúinne aige! Ní maith an duine é sin.

Múin ceacht dom. Cúiteóchaidh leat é.

Ní'l an bó crúite fós. Tá smúit ar an gcnoc.



Ní fiú cúig púnt an capall seo.

LESSON 50.

Long ú, with a slender sound (1) *before* it.

iú.

When long ú has a slender sound before it, the spelling is iú. The sound of iú is *always the same.*

fiú, value; worth.	piúnt, a pint.
siúd, yonder.	triúir, three persons.
siúcra, sugar.	inniú, to-day.
siúbal, walk; travel.	milliún, a million.
siúbail, of walking; going.	náisiún, a nation.

long, a ship.	cúram, care.
dith, want, scarcity.	cupán, a cup.
idir, between; both.	púnt, pounds.
imthighthe, gone.	airgid, of money.
báthadh, was wrecked; swamped.	fairrge, the sea.
beaga, little (plural).	cailíní, girls.

Báthadh long mór inné. Tá dá milliún airgid imthighthe fé an bhfairrge. Tá, agus dith airgid ar an náisiún seo inniú.

Ní fuil cúig púint an capall so. Ní'l fiúbal na fléige ann. Tóg cun fiúbail é ar mo faoiseamh.

Tá triúr mac ag Dómhnall Dub agus triúr cailíní beaga. Tá cúram air, gan dabht ar domhan.

Bí piúnt bainne ar an mboird agus cupán fiúcha. Do dhoirt Máire idir bainne agus fiúcha. Siúd amach í agus í ag gol. Tá fearg ar a máthair.

Do bhiread triúir an báid ar Nóra.

LESSON 51.

Long **ú**, with a slender sound (1) *before* it and a slender sound (1) *after* it.

1ú1.

When Long **ú** has a slender sound both before it and after it, the spelling is **1ú1**. The sound of **1ú1** is *always the same.*

There are not many words with this sound.

ciúin, calm.	giúise, of pine-wood.
miúil, a mule.	triúir, a rudder.

bacach, lame.
crúb, a hoof.
fa chrúib, in the hoof.

do bhriseadh, [somebody] broke.
bád, of a boat.
fághail, getting; to get.

Tá an lá inniú ciúin. Bí an lá inné garbh.

Tá an miúil seo bacach. Tá cirín giúirse fa chrúib aici.

Tá feairg air Nóra. Do bhriseadh stiúir an bháid air Nóra, agus ní'l an dara stiúir le fághail aici.

LESSON 52.

SHORT u, with another *broad* sound (a) *after* it.

---

ua.

When SHORT u has another broad sound after it, the spelling is ua. The sound of ua is *always the same.*

The short u and the short a do *not* join into a double vowel. Each is sounded with its own sound, though the a is pronounced less strongly than the u.

ua, descendant (in surnames).
uada, from them.
uan, a lamb.
cuan, a bay.
fuan, rest; sleep.
ua Tuama, O'Twomey.
fguab, a broom.
fguabadh, sweeping.
gual, coal.
Nuala, Nuala.
chualaidh, heard.
chuaigh, I went.
fuar, up (upwards).
fuas, up (above)
anuas, down (from above).

cluas, the ear.
cluasaibh, ears.
uasal, noble.
uachtar, cream; the top.
buachaill, a boy.
cuach, a cuckoo.
luach, value; price.
fuacht, cold.
bruach, brink.
truagh, pity.
ruadh, red.
nuadh, new.
luath, quick.
uathbhás, terror.
uathbhásach, terrible.

---

lasair, light; set fire to.
loch, a lake.
locha, of a lake.
fgillinge, of a shilling.
úrlár, of a floor.
a amadáin! you stupid!

doiríní, a little oak wood.
labhrann, or) sings (a bird).
labhrann,) speaks (a person).
labhairt, speaking; singing.
Samhain, November.
bean uasal, a lady.

Tá Seághan ua Tuama agus a mháthair ag teacht anso. Cad tá uatha? An t-uan dubh úd.

Cáṁ ṫáṫ tú an ṡguab? Tá ṁí ṁuaṁ aṫ Nuala, aṫ ṡguabaḋ an úṁláiṁ.

Tá ṁolt ṁuaḋ aṁ an mbuaċaill ṡin.

Sin uaċtaṁ aṫaċ. Ól é.

Do ċualaiḋ mé an ċuaċ aṫ labaiṁt ṫo binn inniú. Ċuaṁ ṁuaṁ inṁ an ṁoiṁin. Cad tá aṁ do ċluaṁaiḃ? Dáṁ nóiṫ, ní labṁan cuaċ um Samain.

Siúḃail mé ṫo ṫí an ċuan. Tá an loċ doiṁin. Táiniṫ uaċḃáṁ oṁm aṫuṁ mé aṁ bṁuaċ an loċa.

Sin bean uaṁal aṫ ṫaḃáil anuaṁ an bóṫaṁ. Naċ uaċḃáṁaċ an ṁean tú! Ní bean uaṁal atá ann aċ bó! Mo ṫṁuaṫ ṫú, a amadáin! Imṫiṫ iṁteaċ ó'n bṁuaċt!

Tá hata nuaḋ aṁ Taḋṫ.

Naċ deaṁṫ atá do ċluaṁ! Tá an lá ṁuaṁ. Taḃaiṁ iṁteaċ ṫual ċuṫainn. Sin luaċ ṡsillinṫe do ṫual aṫaċ. Laṁ an ṫual ṁan ṫo luaṫ.

Táiniṫ ṁuan aṁ an leanḃ.

LESSON 53.

SHORT U, with A, ending in a slender sound (1).

UAI.

UA sometimes ends in a slender sound, and then the spelling is UAI. The U is sounded more strongly than the other two vowels. The sound of UAI is *always the same,*—except that some speakers shorten it in the words formed with ó, *from,* as, uaim, *from me,* etc.

ċuaiḋ, went.
ó ċuaiḋ, northwards.
aṫuaiḋ, from the north.
ṁuaiḋ, red (from ṁuaḋ).
do ḃuaiḋ, did beat; outdo.
buail, strike.
uaill, a howl.
uaim, weather; time.
Dé luain, Monday
cuain, of a bay.
ṁuain, of rest.
ṁuaim, a sound.
ṁuair, got; found.
nuair, when.
cuairṁe, a visit.
buairt, trouble.
ṁuairṫeal, pleasant; happy.
ṁuairṫeal, sad.
uair, a time; once.
uaisle, nobles.
ar ċluair, on an ear.
uaiḃ, from ye.
uaiḋ, from him.

maċtnaḋ, meditation.
Sasana, England.
ṫáinaḃaṛ, or ṫángaḃaṛ, } **they came.**
ṛínte; stretched.
cuaṛṛaċ, searching; going through.
ṛeaṛṫáinn, rain.
a bṛeaca mé, or a bṛaca mé. } **all I ever saw**
naiṫneaċ, fern.
ṛa naiṫniġ, in the fern.
coinne, an appointment.
'na coinniḃ, to meet her.

mo ġaḋaṛ-ṛa, *my* dog (emphatic).
búṛ ṫíġe-ṛe, of *your* (ye'r) house (emphatic).

Bí mé ṛínte ṛa naiṫniġ ruaiḋ.

Ṫáinig Nuala ċuġainn aṛ ċuaiṛṫ Dé Luain. Seáġan a ċuaiḋ 'na coinniḃ ó ṫuaiḋ. Ṫáinaḃaṛ aṫṫuaiḋ gan ṛeaṛṫáinn.

Tá an uain go ṛuaiṛic. Tá an naiṫneaċ ag ṛáṛ.

Tá buaiṛt aṛ Sasana. Do buaiḋ ṛin aṛ a bṛeaca mé ṛóṛ.

Ná buail mo ġaḋaṛ. Do ṛug ṛé aṛ ċluaṛ aṛ mo ġaḋaṛ-ṛa. Fan uaiḋ amaċ.

Bí ruaim ó'n bṛaiṛge nuaiṛ a bí mé aṛ bṛuaċ an ċuain, agus mé ṛínte ṛa naiṫniġ ruaiḋ, ag maċtnaḋ go ḋuaiṛc aṛ báṛ áṛ n-uaiṛle.

Ní lá ċun ruain an lá inniú.

"Caiṫín a'ṛ uaill aici ag cuaṛṛaċ an tíġe."

Nuaiṛ a ċuaiḋ Taḋg ċun búṛ ṫíġe-ṛe ruaiṛ ré ráilṫe uaiḃ. Fuaiṛ, gan aṁṛaṛ. Ṫáinig ré cúṛla uaiṛ.

LESSON 54.

SHORT ú, with a slender sound (í) *before* it.

iú.

When SHORT ú has a slender sound before it, the spelling is iú. The sound of iú is *always the same.*

The sound of short iú is so like the sound of short ió that in some words both spellings are used, as: priuc or pioc, *pick;* tiucfaidh or tiocfaidh, *will come.*

priuc, pick; a pick.	fliuch, wet.
priucadh, picking.	triuch, whooping-cough.
fiuchadh, boiling.	tiucfaidh, will come.
fiuchain, periwinkles.	Siubhan, Siubhan; Johanna.

cnámh, a bone.	cnáimhín, a little bone.

A Shiubhán, tabair fiuchadh maith do'n choscán so. Táid na fiuchain ann.

Is fliuch an lá é. Tá an triuch sa tsoil. Fág an leanbh sa baile. Tiucfaidh lá breagh air.

Priuc an cnáimhín sin. Ní'l priuc agam air an gcnámh le priucadh de.

SHORT ú often has a slender sound *after* it, and then the spelling is úi; but as it is sounded more like í than ú, the lesson on úi is given later, in connection with the vowel í.

SECTION XI.—*The double vowel* AO.

The sound of the double vowel AO is not like any of the other broad vowel sounds, and is therefore given here in a section by itself.

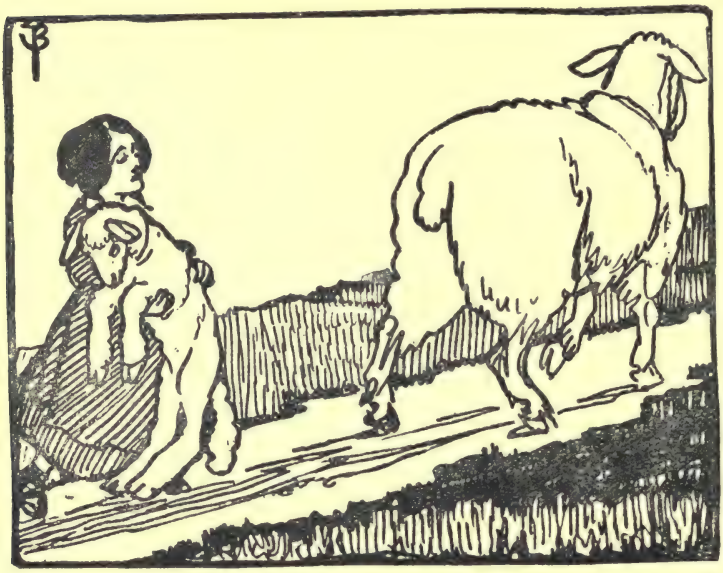
LESSON 55.

AO.

AO is sounded by some speakers like é and by others like í, but the consonants next to it are always *broad.*

aosta, aged.	saor, cheap; free.
aon, one; any.	daor, dear; enslaved.
aonach, a fair.	gaortach, marshy land growing rods near a river.
aonar, solitude.	gaortaidh, of marshy land, &c.
claonadh, bending.	gaoth, wind.
aol, lime.	glaodh, call.
maol, bald; (also, shy).	caochadh, blinding.
gaolta, relatives.	saothar, labour; labouring.
caol, slender.	saoghal, life; the world
caor, a berry.	baoghal, danger.
caora, a sheep.	taobh, a side.

A bhfad, for a long time or distance.
Le n-a shaoghal, during his life.
Ad' aonar (in do aonar), in your solitude; by yourself.
Sgeach, a bush.



"Caora mhór an t-uan a bhfad."

Is fuar fliuch atá an gaoithead ran.

Glaod ar do ghaolta, toir óg agus aosta, agus ná bí ad' aonar anfo ag faochar, ar thaob an ghaoithaid, agus an ghaoth ag do chaochadh.

Tá an crann caol ag claonadh.

"Caora mhór an t-uan a bhfad."

Sin í an fgeach agus fin é an chaor.

Ní baoghal go maith an fear maol fo ar aon aonach le n-a shaoghal.

Is maith é an t-aol do'n talamh, agus ní'l fé daor. Tá an ceart agat; tá fé faor go leór.

SECTION XII.—*e combined with other vowels.*

LESSON 56.

The sound of LONG é (with the accent) is *always the same*, but it sometimes has a broad sound *added to it*, either before it or after it. It also often has the *slender* sound of ı after it.

LONG é, with another slender sound (ı) *after* it.

éı.

When LONG é has another slender sound after it, the spelling is éı. The sound of éı is *always the same.*

éıʃʒ, of fish.
éıʃc! listen! hush!
éıʒın, some.
Éıne, Ireland.
ʒo léıṁ, entirely; all.
aṁéıṁ, last night.
ʃṗéıṁ, the sky.
léı, with her; to her.
béıḋ, will be.
ṗéıḋ, smooth.

nა ʒṗéıne, of the sun.
ṗéın, even; self.
ṗéıoṁ, possible.
ṗéıḋeaḋ, blowing.
ʇéıḋeaḋ, going.
béıcıʒ, screeching.
béıle, a meal.
céıle, a spouse.
le ċéıle, together.
méıḋ, an amount

ıʃ mó, which is the greatest.
ṗáṗóċaıḋ, will satisfy.
ʃıḋe, fairy; a fairy.
aʒaıb, at ye; among ye.
aʒaınn, at us.

ṗaınn, a verse.
ʇaʒaıḋ, come (ye).
aḋúbaıʃc, said.
páıʃde, a child.
ʒeal, bright.

ʒo n-ıċıḋ ʃé, till he eats.
ʒo bṗaʒaıḋ ʃé, till he gets.
ná ʇéıḋeaḋ ʃeaṁ aʒaıb, let not one of ye go.

"An é do ċéile d'ımṫıʒ uaıc
Nó cad é an buaıʃc atá oıc ṁéın?"

Beaṁ ʃíḋe a ṫáınıʒ ó Ṫíṁ na n-Óʒ, ıʃ léı aḋubaıʃc ʃıonn an ṗaınn ṗan. Nı'l an ṗaınn ʒo léıṁ ann, áṁ!

Éıʃc! Tá páıʃde éıʒın aʒ béıcıʒ. Ba ḋóıʒ leat ʒuṁ le Dómnall na Gréine é!

Béıḋ béile maıṫ éıʃʒ aʒaınn. Tá Taḋʒ aʒ ʇeaċt aṁ ṁéıḋeaḋ aʒuṁ ocṁar aıṁ, aʒuṁ nı ṗáṗóċaıḋ Éıne é ʒo bṗaʒaıḋ ʃé ṁuḋ le n-ıċe.

Seaó! Tagaiò go léiṁ anro le ċéile, agus ná téiṫeaò fear agaiḃ ó'n mboṫo go n-iċiò fé an méro iṁ mó iṁ féroiṁ oó.

Ċáimiġ m'aċair agus mé féin a baile aṁéiṁ. Bí fṁéiṁ ġeal againn agus bóċar breaġ.

Sin fear ag faire ar an éan.

LESSON 57.

Long é, with a broad sound (a or u) *after* it.

éa or éu.

When long é has a broad sound after it, the spelling may be either éa or éu.

These two spellings sound exactly alike, and as they are both in constant use in every book and paper, learners must accustom themselves to reading them both. For that reason both spellings are given in this lesson and in the list of words.

There is no *short* e with u after it, so it is not *necessary* to put an accent on the e of eu, but it is just as well for beginners to have the accent to remind them that the é is long. The sound of éa, or éu, is *always the same.*

éan, a bird.	féuċ, look! see!
déan, do; make.	féur, grass.
déanaḋ, doing; making.	méur, a finger.
déanfad, I will do; make.	do réub, tore.
téada, cords.	dó-déag, twelve.
tréan, brave; strong.	gléus, settle; arrange.
bréag, a lie.	béus, a custom.
céad, first.	béul, a mouth.
céad, a hundred.	sgéul, a story.
éadan, brow.	réula, a seal.
éadaċ, cloth; clothes.	Séumas, James.
féadaim, I can.	Séumais, of James.

Learners must remember that the words in the éu column may be spelt with éa, and the words in the éa column may be spelt with éu.

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tarraing, draw.	innsean, [people] tell.
madra, madaḋ, a dog.	itean, does eat.
magaḋ, making game.	sgaiste, a white thorn bush.
anoċt, to-night.	faire, watching.
béaḋ, or beaḋ, would be.	seabhac, a hawk.
géana, geese.	dearmad, a mistake.
litir, a letter.	breagail, a smudge.
	clárseaċ, a harp.

'o clog (do clog), o'clock (of the clock).
ar céad slí, in a hundred ways.

(éa). "A fir úd a fín do méar aréir
Tabair féin na géana isteaċ anoċt."

(éu). Tá féur ar an dtalamh. Ní itean éun féur. Sin bréus! Is gnáṫ le gé féur d'ite.

(éa). Innsean sgéal ar céad slí.

(éu). Tá breagail ar éudan Séumais. Is tréun an fear Séumas. Ná bí ag magaḋ rúm, a Tomáis!

(éa). "Nuair a béiḋ do lámh i mbéal an madra tarraing go réiḋ í."

(éu). Ná déun dearmad. Ní béus liom dearmad a déunaḋ. Ní déunfad dearmad má féudaim é.

(éa). Féaċ! Sin éan ar an sgairt. Sin seabhac ag faire ar an éan. Ní h-é an céad éan é go fairḃ seabhac ag faire air.

(éu). Do réub sé na téuda. Gléus an clárseaċ arís dom, má 'sé do ṫoil é.

(éa). Ni'l séala ar an litir seo.

(éu). Tá sé a dó-déag 'o clog.

(éa). Béaḋ an t-éadaċ so nó ṫiom agat.

Siubán agus an tae.

LESSON 58.

Long é, with a broad sound (a) *before* it.

aé.

When long é has a broad sound before it, the spelling is aé. The sound of aé is always the same.

The a is hardly sounded at all, but it makes the consonant before it *broad*.

aér, air.
aéraċ, gay; light-hearted.
aéraċtaċt, gaiety.
laé, of a day.
tae, tea.
traén, a train.

contaé, a county.
Gaedeal, a Gael; an Irishman.
Gaedealaċ, Irish.
Gaedilig, Irish (the language).
Gaedilge, of Irish.

---

glar, chilly.
muna, or } unless.
mura, or mur }
fan, during the whole.
ar fead, during the length.
ní'limíd, we are not.

i dtreó, in such a way.
leaṫ, half.
siúbhlóchaḋ, would walk.
taiṫneochaḋ, would please.
Gaillimh, Galway.
Gaillimhe, of Galway.
againn, at us.

Béid lá fliuch againn. Tá an t-aér úr, glar.

"Ní taithfeadh an taé fin le Siubán muna mbéadh fé i dtreó go fíúbhóc' an ceapc air."

"Marb le taé agus marb gan é."

Is aéradh an mac Murt. Is fearr le Murt aéridheacht 'ná obair.

Táimíd fan an laé ar an dtraén seo. Ní'limíd, ná leat an laé.

Cad é an ainm atá ar an gcondaé seo? Condaé na Gaillimhe.

Is Gaédhealach an chondaé Condaé na Gaillimhe. Tá Gaédhilig d'á labairt i nGaillimh ar fead an laé. Is maith an fgéul é fin! Nach ceart do gach aon Gaédheal teanga na Gaédhilge do labairt!

LESSON 59.

SHORT e, with short i.

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ei.

When the sound of SHORT e comes in the middle of a word, it is spelt ei.

Short e by itself is used only at the end of a word, as: le, *with;* ite, *eating;* fínte, stretched.

Short e and short i join into one sound, very much like the sound of the simple short e. In a few words the sound is more like short i than e.

Sometimes the sound of ei is lengthened and sharpened, as in the word feidhm, *force*, and then it is usually followed by dh, or gh, or mh, but some speakers lengthen it also in small words ending with m or nn.

beith, being; to be.
eitil, fly; flew.
eile, other.
fpeile, of a scythe.
ceil, conceal.
ceilfead, I will conceal.
ceithre, four.
deire, or } an end.
deireadh, }
deir, or } says.
adeir, }
deirim, I say.
beir, take.
beirt, two persons.
beirte, of two persons.
bheir, more; an increase.
ceirt, a question.
meirge, intoxication.
leir, with him; with it.
deir, right (side), (from dearf).
deirir, haste.
deich, ten.
feicim, I see.
leig, leave.
leith, a half; a side.
i leith, on one side.
teine, fire.
gleim, a grip; a piece.
deimhin, truly.
feidhm, force.

conuɾ? how?
dóċa, likely.
ɾiċe, a score; twenty.
táiɾ, you are.
ɾeaɾta, henceforth.
teaɾtáil, wanting.
ɾiúɾálta, surely; sure.
daingean, firm.
ɾaɾcaíl, a ruffian.
ġeobaiḋ, will get; reach.
méuɾana, fingers.
uaiɾ, from you.
méad (or méiḋ), a quantity.
cá méad? how much? how many?
dá láiṁ, two hands.
dá ċoiɾ, two feet.

cuɾ i bfeiḋm, to enforce.

Tá deiċ méaɾana oɾm.—Tá ɾiċe méaɾ oɾm-ɾa.

Sin é m'aċaiɾ aġ teaċt aġuɾ ɾeaɾ eile aġ caint leiɾ.

"Ná ceil oɾm conuɾ táiɾ," aɾeiɾ ɾé. Ġo deiṁin ní ċeilɾeaḋ. Iɾ dóċa ġo mbeiḋ deiɾe le mo ɾaoġal ɾeaɾta.

Éiɾt, a ṁic ó! Ġeobaiḋ tu ceiṫe ɾiċiḋ ċóṁ ɾiúɾálta aġuɾ tá puɾ aɾ an aɾal.

Déun deiɾiɾ. Caḋ deiɾ tú? Deiɾim leaṫ deiɾiɾ beiċ oɾṫ.

Tá dóiṫin beiɾṫe iɾ an áiṫaċ ɾo. Tá aġuɾ bɾeiɾ. Taḃaiɾ i leiṫ é. Beiɾ ɡɾeim daingean aɾ an áiṫaċ. Ná leiġ uaiɾ é. Seo áiṫaċ eile.

D'eiṫil an t-éun ó'n ɾɡaiɾṫ.

Tá cnann ſpeile aɣ tearṫáil uaim. Sin é anſan aṛ do ḋeiṛ é.

Tá an feaṛ ſan aṛ meiṛɣe. Ní'l aċ an ḋliġ do ċuṛ i bṛeiṫim aṛ an ṁarcaiḋ.

Tá deiċ méaṛaṁa oṁm. Tá ſiċe méaṛ oṁm-ſa, deiċ cinn aṛ mo ḋá láiṁ, aɣuṛ deiċ cinn aṛ mo ḋá ċoiṛ. Cá ṁéuḋ méaṛ aṛ an mbeiṛt aɣainn? Sin í an ceiṛt!

Iṛ bṛeaɣ an ṛuḋ an teine lá ṛuaṛ. Ní ſeicim teine anṛo aɣaiḃ.

Section XIII.—1, *combined with other vowels.*

LESSON 60.

The sound of Long í (with the accent) is *always the same*, but it sometimes has a broad sound *added to it*, either before it, or after it, or both before it and after it.

Long í, with a broad sound (a, o, or u) *before* it.

aí, oí, and uí.

When Long í has a broad sound before it, the spelling may be either aí or oí or uí, according to the nature of the word. These three spellings sound almost alike, the í being pronounced strongly and the broad vowel being scarcely heard, but making the consonant before it *broad*.

caṛtaí, cards.
i ɣcaṛtaíḃ, in cards.
béaṛṛaí, verses.
ṛuḋaí, things.
oíḋċe, night.
ɣṛoíḋe, stalwart.
cṛoíḋe, a heart.

buíḋe, yellow; dark-skinned.
luiġe, lying down.
ṛuíḋe, sitting.
ɣṛéaṛuíḋe, a cobbler.
ṛɣéaluíḋe, a story teller.
ɣaḋuíḋe, a robber.

---

imiṛt, playing.
tinneaṛ, sickness.
ṛiṛín, a little man.
i n-Éiṛinn, in Ireland.
leiṫéiḋ, the like.
mallaiġte, wicked.
bṛéuɣaċ, lying; false.
béaṛṛa, a verse.

ṛean, old.
ṛṛanncaċ, a Frenchman.
Páiḋín, Paddy.
cí 'acu, which of them.
cumaṛaċ, powerful.
ḋúil, desire.
'na beaṫaiḋ, in his life; living.
ceaṫṛaṛ, four persons.

cṛoíḋe-cṛáiḋte, a "fret"; a peevish person.
Iṛ móṛ an tṛuaġ 'na beaṫaiḋ é, he is a living object of pity.

Tóg uaim na ruidí seo agus fág anso na ruidí eile úd.

Oċ! Féuċ an gabal inr an ngort. Gab amaċ ar ran, a gaduíde!

An ċualaid tú an béarra beag úd ar "ceaċtar gréaruíde gan beiċ briéagaċ" agus ar "ceaċtar Fiannaċ gan beiċ buíde?"

Ċualaid mé gan aiméar. Ċualaid mé é an oídċe úd a bí mé ag imirt caiteaí le Dómnall óg. Bí sean sgéuluíde 'na fuíde i n-aice na teine, agus é ag tabairt abrán agus béarraí uaid.

Ir gnoíde cumarać an sear Dómnall óg, aċ an dúil mallaigte beiċ inr na caiteaíb aige.

An t-é go mbéid an dúil san aémidearcċ aige, ir cuma leir cí'acu an lá nó an oídċe a béid aige.

Tá páidín 'na luíge agus gan tinneas ar bit air. Ir mór an truaġ 'na beaċaid an ginín beag sin. Ní'l a leiċéid eile de ċnoíde-cnáidte i n-Éirinn!

LESSON 61.

Long í, with a broad sound (a) after it.

ía.

When long í has a broad sound after it, the spelling is either ía or ío. ío is given in the next lesson.

The accent is not placed on the í of ía, because the í is *never* pronounced short when a follows. The í and the a do not join into a double vowel. Each is sounded with its own sound, the í being pronounced rather more strongly than the a. The sound of ía is *always the same.*

Dia, God.
fial, generous.
ciall, sense.
triall, going; travelling.
grian, the sun.
Brian, Brian.
pian, pain.
biad, food.
bliadain, a year.
fiad, a deer.

iad, they; them.
riad, they.
'riad (ir iad), it is they.
iar, back; to the west.
aniar, from the west.
riamh, ever (in the past).
Liam, William.
cliab, the chest.
sliab, a mountain.
fiabhar a fever.

bádad, was drowned.	freisin, also.
molad, praise; praising.	eirigh, rise; go.
dochtúir, a doctor.	ag eiríghe, rising.
Madúin, Mahon.	an timpall, or an timcheall, } the round.
roinnt, sharing.	

ag dul amúgh, going astray.

Tá an lá go breagh, molad le Dia! Tá an ghuan ag eiríghe. Cím fiad air an fliadh.

"Nuair ir ghann é an biadh ireadh ir fial é roinnt."

"Bliadhain a'r lá amáirach a bádad mo mháthair: béadh rí an timpall ó shin."

Tá liam tinn. Cad tá ort, a Shuaicaill? Tá pian in mo cheann. Eirigh ag tuall air an dochtúir. Tá pian 'na ceann ag bruan agus 'na chliabh fheisin. Ir baoghal gur fiadhnar atá air.

Car na ba ó'n fliadh má tá ciall agat. Tá fiad ag dul amúgh. Ní fiadh aon chiall fiamh aige!

"'Siad na ba fiar iad, a Mhadúin,
Agus 'fiad na ba aniar iad, a Mhadúin."

LESSON 62.

Long í, with a short broad sound (o) after it.

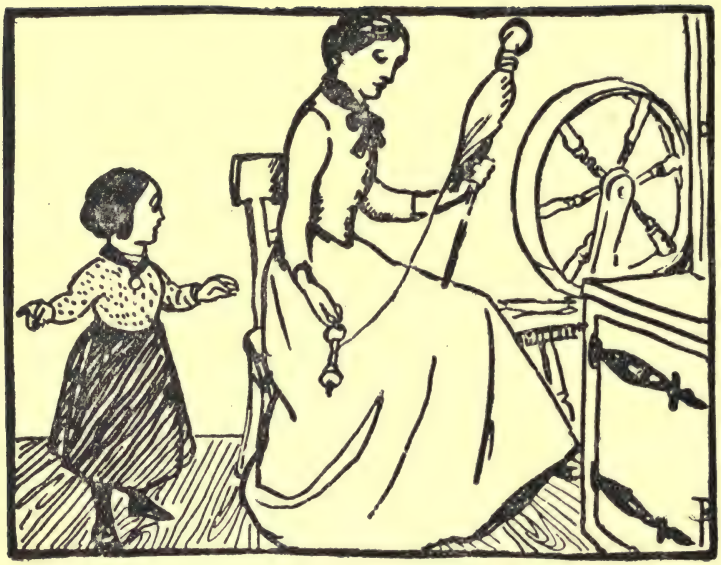
ío.

When long í has a short broad sound after it, the spelling is ío.

bíodh, let there be.	ghníomh, an act.
bíon, bíonn, } does be.	rníomh, spinning.
líon, fill, filled.	níor, not (in the *past*).
síoda, silk.	fíor, true.
síos, down; downwards.	píopa, a pipe.
síos, down; below.	píos, a piece.
aníos, up (from below).	ghríosach, red-hot ashes.
níos mó, greater; more.	díot, off you.
níos lugha, smaller; less.	díolfaidh, you will pay.

dhinne, did; made.	eagal, or eagla, } fear.
lugha, less.	

Ir fíor gur b'olc an ghníomh a dhinne tú oidhche nuair a líon tú mo píopa de'n ghríosach. Díolfaidh ar, ná bíodh eagal ort!



Bíon Cáit ag fníomh nuair a bíon Síle ag caint.

Níor ċáinig aníos ać dá fíora de'n tríoda. Imṫiġ fíos agus tabair leat an dá fíora eile, má táid fiad fíos.

Bíon Cáit ag fníomh nuair a bíon Síle ag caint. Ná h-abair níor mó 'ná níor luġa 'ná mar atá ar eólas agat.

Bain díot do ċlóca.

LESSON 63.

Long í, with a double broad sound (aO) before it.

---

aOí.

When long í has a double broad sound before it, the spelling is aOí.

The í in aOí is *always long*, so it is not *necessary* to put the accent on it, but it is convenient for learners. The sound of aOí is *always the same.*

fadí, under.	aoíf, age.
naoí, nine.	Aoíne, Friday.
naoímh, of a saint.	Dardaoín, Thursday.
do mnaoí, for a woman.	Aoífe, Aoife.
maoíl, bald, (from maol).	aoíbinn, delightful
fgaoíl, let out.	taoíb, beside.
caoíle, slender (from caol).	taoíde, the tide.
caoíre, sheep (plural).	daoíne, people.
Lá faoíre, a holyday.	caoíneaḋ, crying.
faoífoin, confession.	gaoíċe, of wind.
ċun faoífoine, to confession.	cadaoíf, a chair.

fiaḋna, deer (plural).
bána, white (plural).
amáraċ, to-morrow.
naoṁ, a saint.
Gobnait, Gobnet.
Gobnatan, of Gobnet.
ċonnaic, I saw.
caiṫfiḋ, must.

faiġ, fáġ } get.
cleiṫe, of a wattle.
tiġean, tiġeann } comes.
fíḋe gaoiṫe, a whirlwind.
Baile Múirne, Ballyvourney.

Naoi gcinn d'fiaḋna bána a fuair Naoṁ Gobnait.

Na daoine ná béiḋ ciall acu, béiḋ caoineaḋ acu. Ní ṫiġean ciall roiṁ aoiġ.

Féuċ an tríḋe gaoiṫe.

Sgaoil na caoirse ríor i n-aice na taoiḋe, a fir ṁaoil, ó 'tá an lá ċóṁ h-aoiḃinn acu.

Faiġ caṫaoir do ṁnaoi na cleiṫe caoile.

Inniú an Daṁaoin agus amáraċ an Aoine. Is lá faoisne an lá amáraċ. Caiṫfiḋ mé dul ċun faoisnine. Bí Aoire ag faoisnin ċeana.

Naoi gcinn d'fiaḋna bána a fuair Naoṁ Gobnait i mBaile Múirne. An bfeaca tú tobar Naoiṁ Gobnatan? Connaic mé, agus an crann atá taoiḃ leis, agus an ċloċ atá faoi an gcrann.

LESSON 64.

Long í, with ai after it.

íai.

Long í is sometimes followed by ai.

It is not usual to put an accent on the first í, as it is *always* pronounced *long*.

The a in iai is hardly sounded at all, but merely makes a pause between the first i and the second. The sound of iai is *always the same*.

There are only a few words with this sound.

diaid, or diaig, } rear; track.	'na diaid sin, after that.
i ndiaid, after; in the track of.	le sgiain, with a knife.
in mo diaid, after me.	a Bhriain! Brian!
	Liaimín, little William.

maiseadh (má is eadh), "Musha"; if it is so!

Sin é Bhrian agus é ag dul síos i ndiaid na mbó.

A Bhriain, cá bhfuil tú Liaimín?

D'fhág mé 'mo diaid sa baile é. Geall sé a láimh leis an sgiain.

An gcaill sian i n-a láimh 'na diaid sin?

Maiseadh, go deimhin, bí.

LESSON 65.

Long í, with a broad sound (u) *before* it, and another broad sound (o) *after* it.

uío.

There are very few words with this sound.

drabuíol, rubbish; refuse.	puruíol goil, pouting and crying
glamuíol, howling.	feadhuíol, whistling.
puruíol, pouting the lips.	feadhuíola, of whistling.

do fhuar, did snatch.	caith, throw.
capaill, of a horse.	ceadh, leave; permission.
ag abhán, singing a song.	greadhadh, torment.
bhriseadh, would break.	gainimh, sand.
	fiacla, teeth.

Tá Muiṙt ag puṙuíol ġoil.

Caiṫ uait an oṁaḃuíol coiṁce ṙin. Tá ṙé lán de ġainiṁ. Ḃuṙṙeaḋ ṙé ṙiacla an ċapaill.

Tá Taḋg ag aḃṙán. Ní ag aḃṙán atá ṙé, aċ ag ġlamuíol. "Ġneaḋaḋ aṙ an maṫa do ṙuġ a ċnáṁ uaiḋ!"

Ag ṙeaḋuíol atá Séamuṙ. "Aguṙ ceaḋ agam féin mo ṗoṙt ṙeaḋuíola ḃeiṫ agam."

Tá Muiṙt ag puṙuíol ġoil. Do ṙnap Síle an t-uḃall uaiḋ.

LESSON 66.

Short 1, with a short broad sound (o) after it.

10.

A lesson on short 10 has been given in connection with the vowel o, but as in many words short 10 sounds more like 1 than o, a second lesson is given on it here, in connection with the vowel 1. Words with 10 used in the former lesson are not repeated in this list of words.

lior, a liss.
fior, knowledge.
giota, a bit.
giolla, a boy.
fgiobóil, a barn.
cion, affection.

mion, small.
miona, small (plural).
ioná ('ná), than.
iontа, in them.
iomċur, or } carrying;
iompur, } a handle.

'ġá (ag a), at his.
anam, soul; life.
ftórar, treasure.
rúġán, a hay-rope.
rúġáin, of a hay-rope.
molaim, I praise.
bliaġna, years; of a year.
buíġeaċ, thankful.

ġeunfaiġ, will make.
beannaċaġ, blessing.
leigear, cure; help.
tiúbhainn-re, *I* would give.
gruaige, of hair.
an traoiġil, of the world.
ċun faoifreaċta, for mason's work.

Dia 'ġá beannaċaġ! God bless him!
Molaim tú! I congratulate you.
Dá mbéaġ agat, if you had.

Caiṫ uait na cloċa miona fan. Ní'l aon ṁaiṫ iontа. Ir fearr cloċa móra ioná mion-ċloċa ċun faoifreaċta.

"Dá mbéaġ fior agat béaġ leigear agat."

Ir fionn an ceann gruaige atá ar an leanb fan, Dia 'ġá beannaċaġ! Ní'l ré or cionn cúig bliaġna d'aoif. An leat-fa é? Ir liom. Molaim tú! Ir mór an cion atá agat air.

Beir cireán móna go tí an lior. Tá iompur an ċireáin feo bhfirte. Sin giota rúġáin agat a ġeunfaiġ iomċur do'n ċireán.

Táim buíġeaċ díot. Ní raiḃ rúġán agam féin.

Tá an cireán féin bhfirte. Faġ an cireán eile ar an fgiobóil.

"Giolla beag le m'anam tú!
Giolla beag le m' ċroiġe!
Ní ċiúbhainn-re mo giolla beag
Le ftórar mór an traoiġil."

LESSON 67.

SHORT 1, with a broad sound (U) before it.

U1.

Short U and short 1 do not always join together into one sound. In many words both the U and the 1 are heard. In other words the U is hardly sounded at all, but whether sounded or not it makes the consonant before it *broad*.

The sounds of short U1, short O1, and short A1 are nearly alike when they come in the second syllable of a word.

When the 1 of O1 takes a sharp sound, as in the word foiġio or foiḋne, *patience*, it has ṡ or ḋ or ṁ after it.

Muire, Mary; the Blessed Virgin.	duinne, brown (from donn).
Muirir, Maurice.	duibe, black (from dub).
tuirse, fatigue.	tuille, more.
cuir, put.	fuil, blood.
ċuirir, you did put.	fuil, is (used with ní, etc.)
cuirfiḋ, will put.	ní fuil (ní'l), is not.
cuid, share; portion; property.	an bfuil? Is there? Is . . .?
ċuir, fell.	muin, back.
duit, to you; for you.	muice, of a pig.
duine, a person.	uisge, water.
a ḋuine! man!	

srabaḋ, a straddle.	costaiṁ, of expense.
fé bhráġaid, under the neck.	loit, spoil.
donn, brown.	do ċoin, as a hound.
fóirt, a sort.	anoir, now.
leanan; leanann, follows.	foiġid, foiġne, patience.
costaiṁ, expense.	

cuir uait! stop that!
aġ magaḋ fút féin, making a fool of yourself.
ní beaġ do ċoin, not little as a hound; hound enough.
faoi ḋeire, at last.
ar muin na muice, well off.

Leanan mórán costaiṁ an fóirt fan oibre. Tá costaiṁ mór orm ċeana, aguṁ "do ḋuine ġan ċuid ní beaġ do ċoin é féin."

Cuir uait, a ḋuine! Ná bí aġ magaḋ fút féin. Cuir an srabaḋ ar an ġcapall ġóir.

Ní mire ċuir an bréaġ orit.

An bfuil tart orit, a Muirir? Ní fuil, ach muna bfuil, tá ocras orm. Seo biaḋ ḋuit, má tá. Seaḋ! Táim ar muin na muice faoi ḋeire!

Ċuiṁṙ cuid na bó duinne fé bṙáġaid na bó duibe. Tabaiṙ ṙop do'n tarb donn.

Cuiṁ tuille uiṙge ṙa taé ṙeo aġam. Ná loiṫ é.

A Muiṙe 'ṙ tṙuaġ, a leanb a ċṁoíde, cad d'imṫiġ oṙt! Tá ṙuil aṁ do ċoiṙ. Aṁ ċuiṫ fé, a Síle? Do ċuiṫ, a ṁam, aġuṙ do ġeaṁṁ fé é féin.

Bíod foiġid aġat anoiṙ, a Liaimín, go gcuiṁfid mé uiṙge glan aṁ do ċoiṙ.

Tá tuiṁṙe oṁ.

SECTION XIV.—*Combinations of Consonants.*

LESSON 68.

ꝺl. ꝺn. ln. nꝺ.

When certain consonants come together, they join into one sound.

ꝺl sounds like l.
ꝺn sounds like n.
ln sounds like l.
nꝺ sounds like n, sometimes.

This last sound is the same as when ꝺ is *eclipsed* or *overshadowed* by n at the beginning of a word.

olna, of wool.	codlaḋ, } sleep.
colna, of the body.	codla, }
ceudna, same	Nodlaiġ, Christmas.
Séadna, Seadna.	Nodlaġ, of Christmas.
gránda, ugly.	

---

olann, wool.	gnuaiġ, hair.
colann, the body.	ċuiṁinn, I used to put.
codail, sleep (you).	bainlín, a sheet.
coṁdáil, an inherited quality.	lion, linen; flax.
Coṁdáil Muiṙe, the Rosary.	lin, of linen.
púṙín, a little blanket.	lionṁar, numerous.
maoile, baldness.	pianta, sufferings.
aṁoíde, at night.	leabaṙ, a book.
ṙníṁ, spin (you).	uile, } every; all.
	uilig, }

Má tá tuiṁṙe oṙt abaiṙ do Ċoṁdáil Muiṙe aġuṙ eiṁiġ a ċodlaḋ duit féin. Codail go Nodlaiġ ṙeo ċuġainn, má iṙ maiṫ leat é. Féuċ aiṙ ṙin! Naċ aṁoíde aṁáraċ a béiḋ Oíde Nodlaġ aġainn!

Sin olann agat, agus lion. Sniṁ iad.

Is gnáṫa an ṫúċċar maoile. Ní h-é an ṫuine céuṫna mé ó imṫiġ mo ġruaiġ.

Tá colann ag gaċ uile ṫuine. Tá agus anam. Is lionmar iad pianta na colna.

Sin leaḃar nuaḋ agat. "Séaṫna" an ainm atá air.

"Siúṫ mar ċuiṁnn mo leanḃ a ċoola;
I mbairlín lin 'r i rúirín olna."

Muirir agus an ċulaiṫ nuaḋ air.

LESSON 69.

nġ. nġ. nġn. lġn.

nġ, nġ, and nġn, all sound like n.
lġn sounds like ln.

congnaṁ, } help.
congnaḋ, }
iongnaḋ, wonder; surprise.

iongantaċ, wonderful.
ingean, a daughter.
a ingin! Daughter!
Cuailgne, Cuailgne (or Cooley), in County Louth.

fad ó, long ago.
bar, the palm of the hand.
báire, of a palm.
cúl, the back (of the foot, here)
culaid, a suit.
tráct, talking of.
táin, a cattle-raid.
rí, of a king.
cogad, war.
cogaid, of war.
go díreach, exactly.
cuireadh, [they] did put.
coire, of a foot.
anoir, from the east.
foidin, shelter.
tuag, an axe.
uaislib, nobles (from uasal).
freagra, an answer.
breagéact, fineness.
teann, stiff.
mórdáil, pride.
mórdálach, proud.

dar b'ainm dó, whose name was.

Ar gualaid tú tráct ar Táin bó Cualgne? Gualaid mé. Nach é sin an cogad mór a bí i n-Éirinn fad ó, i dtaoib tairb duinn dar b'ainm dó Donn Cualgne?

Seadh, go díreach. Bí mórdáil ar uaislib na tíre seo an uair sin.

Is iongantach an lá le breagéact é seo, agus tá an congnamh againn, molad le Dia!

Is mórdálach an duine Muirir ó cuireadh an gualaid nuadh air. "Tá iongnadh air ó cuireadh an foidin air!"

An bfuil lámh ginn agat, a 'ngín ó? Tá, maireadh. Do geallfaidh mé mo bar le fgiain.

Ceirt agam ort:—

"Cím guagam, anoir anall,
Ingean an rí go tirim teann,
Fáinne óir ar bárr a baire
'S cúl a coire tré n-a ceann."

Freagra: Tuag cogaid.

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